(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2243.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1790.

19

y the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 25, 1789.

On motion, ORDERED, That the bill reſpecting the btors and creditors of this ſtate, under the act to ſabliſh funds to ſecure the payment of the ſtate debt ithin ſix years, and for the punctual payment of the nual intereſt thereon, and the bill reſpecting the collors of the public taxes ſince the firſt of January, venteen hundred and eighty-three, be publiſhed in e Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiſer.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

An ACT reſpecting the Debtors and Creditors of this State under the Act to eſtabliſh Funds to ſecure the Payment of the State Debt within ſix Years, and for the punctual Payment of the annual Intereſt thereon.

WHEREAS the granting a moderate indulgence to the debtors of the ſtate whoſe debts were, by the conſolidating act, made a general fund, and pledged to the creditors of the ſtate, may preſerve many of the ſaid debtors and their families from ruin, and be the end for the true intereſt of the ſtate and of the d creditors to whom the public faith and honour re ſolemnly pledged;

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, hat the governor and the council, or any four of em, the governor being one, be and they are hereby nſtituted a board for the purpoſes herein after menbned, and that the ſaid board execute all the powers ſted in them by this act.

And be it enacted, That every public debtor included in the conſolidating act, who ſhall accept the indulgence of this act, and comply with the terms hereinafter mentioned, may and ſhall make payment of his debt as follows, that is to ſay, one fourth part of the principal thereof in depreciation or other liquidated ſtate certificates, ſecured to be paid by the conſolidating act, or in ſpecie, and the intereſt on the whole of the principal in ſpecie, on or before the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety; one other fourth part of the principal thereof in certificates aforeſaid, or in ſpecie, and the intereſt on three-fourths of the whole principal in ſpecie, on or before the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one; one other fourth part of the principal thereof in certificates as aforeſaid, or in ſpecie, and intereſt on one half of the principal in ſpecie, on or before the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-two, and the remainder of the principal in certificates as aforeſaid, or in ſpecie, with intereſt in ſpecie, on or before the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-three.

And be it enacted, That in order to be entitled to the indulgence granted by this act, the debtors, if on bond, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, lodge with the ſaid board a writing under the hand and ſeal of all the obligors, if living, or the legal repreſentatives of ſuch as ſhall be dead, expreſſing their conſent to accept of the ſaid indulgence, acknowledged before ſome juſtice of the peace of this ſtate, and certified by the clerk of the county where the ſaid juſtice reſides, under his hand and ſeal of office, and pay all arrears of intereſt to the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in ſpecie; and if the ſaid board ſhall require better ſecurity, a new bond ſhall be given, payable as aforeſaid, with ſuch ſecurity as the board ſhall approve, on or before the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next; and if the debt is not on bond, the debtor ſhall, on or before the ſame day and year, give bond, payable as aforeſaid, with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid board ſhall approve, and pay legal intereſt from the time the debt ought to have been paid to the ſaid firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in ſpecie.

And be it enacted, That all bonds, taken in virtue of this act, ſhall be a lien on all the real eſtate of the obligors from the date thereof; and in caſes where conſent is given as aforeſaid to accept of the indulgence of this act, and no new bond taken, all the real eſtate of the perſon giving ſuch conſent ſhall be burthened with and liable to the debt from the date of the ſaid writing; provided always, that, if a ſchedule of real property of the obligors, in any bond, or of the perſons ſigning any writing of conſent as aforeſaid, ſhall be annexed to any bond or writing of conſent, (together with the oath of the parties that the ſame has not been conveyed or mortgaged, or otherwiſe incumbered, or if mortgaged, or otherwiſe incumbered, to what amount,) which the ſaid board ſhall judge fully ſufficient to ſecure the debt due to the ſtate, in ſuch caſe the ſaid bond or writing of conſent ſhall not operate as a lien on any other real property than what is contained in the ſaid ſchedule.

And be it enacted, That if the principal debtor in any bond ſhall not be able to procure the conſent of his ſecurities to accept of the indulgence offered by this act, or if the ſaid ſecurities ſhall be infants, under the age of twenty-one years, or under any other legal incapacity of giving conſent, and the ſaid principal, in ſuch caſe, will give a new bond, payable as aforeſaid, with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid board ſhall approve, and comply with the terms and conditions herein before expreſſed, by the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the ſaid new bond ſhall be accepted, and the old one cancelled; and if the ſecurities of any of the ſaid debtors ſhall not be able to procure the conſent of the principal to accept of the ſaid indulgence, they ſhall, on complying with the terms and conditions aforeſaid, and giving a new bond with ſecurity as aforeſaid, on or before the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, be entitled to an aſſignment of the old bond from the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, who is hereby authoriſed to make the ſame, and may have the ſame proceedings thereon in their own name and for their own uſe as the ſtate might have had.

And be it enacted, That after the inſtalment of any debt as aforeſaid, if the debtor ſhall fail in paying any part of the principal or intereſt at the ſeveral times above-mentioned, a fieri facias ſhall iſſue, on which the property of the debtor ſhall be ſold, and the whole balance of principal and intereſt due on ſuch inſtalment levied.

And be it enacted, That all of the ſaid debtors who do not inſtal their debt as aforeſaid ſhall, after the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, be proceeded againſt in the moſt expeditious way that the law authoriſes for the recovery of the ſaid debts.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid board ſhall inquire carefully into the circumſtances of all the public debtors aforeſaid who have already bonded, and of their ſecurities, and in caſe of doubt of their ſufficiency, require new bonds with ſuch ſecurities as they ſhall approve, and to call on all the ſaid debtors who have not bonded to give bonds, payable as aforeſaid, with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid board ſhall approve, on or before the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, and in caſe of failure ſo to do, in caſes where there are no bonds, to tranſmit the neceſſary papers to the attorney-general within five days after the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, and in caſe of bonds, to tranſmit the ſaid bonds within the ſame time to the reſpective clerks of the general court of the eaſtern or weſtern ſhore, as the caſe may require, and the ſaid attorney-general is hereby directed to proceed immediately to the recovery of the ſaid debts.

And, whereas many of the ſaid debtors have filed bills in chancery to be diſcharged from their contracts, which are ſtill depending, *Be it enacted*, That where ſuch debtors accept of the inſtalment aforeſaid on the terms and conditions aforeſaid, the chancellor ſhall and may proceed to make a decree in the ſaid ſuits in the ſame manner as if the ſaid inſtalments had not been accepted; and where injunctions have been iſſued to ſtay execution, the ſaid injunctions ſhall operate ſo as to ſtay execution after acceptance of the inſtalment, any thing in this act notwithſtanding: And in all ſuch or future caſes of the like nature, the ſaid chancellor is hereby authoriſed and empowered to limit a reaſonable time to decide thereon in a ſummary manner, according to the principles of equity and good conſcience, without being reſtricted to the formal proceedings of a court of chancery, or to the order of ſuits therein depending, or to the ſtated meetings of the ſaid court; and if it ſhall be thought neceſſary by the ſaid chancellor, he may appoint one or more fit and proper perſon or perſons on the behalf of this ſtate to attend upon any ſurveys of the lands, whoſe title or bounds may be diſputed, to take depoſitions thereon, or to collect any other teſtimony that may be wanting to illuſtrate any matter in diſpute, or to make the ſaid ſurveys.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid board ſhall have power to appoint an agent or agents to attend the ſale of property on executions iſſued for the ſtate, and to purchaſe the ſame for the ſtate in caſe it is like to ſell for leſs than the claim of the ſtate, or the ſtate is like to loſe by the ſaid ſale; and the ſaid board ſhall appoint an agent or agents to ſell the property ſo purchaſed for the ſtate, at public ſale, either for ſpecie or certificates as aforeſaid, or on credit, as the ſaid board ſhall think moſt for the intereſt of the ſtate: provided always, that in caſe of a ſale on credit, the purchaſer ſhall give bond with good ſecurity, to be approved by the ſaid board, payable at ſuch inſtalments as the board ſhall direct, ſo that the whole ſhall be paid by the ſaid firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-three; and in fixing the ſaid inſtalments the board are hereby required to conform as nearly as the nature of the caſe will admit, to the times of payment herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That in caſes of bonds for the emiſſions of paper money of the years ſeventeen hundred and ſixty-nine, and ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-three, if the debtors will accept of the inſtalment aforeſaid, and comply with the terms aforeſaid, the ſaid board are hereby authoriſed and required to remit all intereſt on the ſaid bonds due on the firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid board ſhall keep a fair account of their proceedings in writing, and lay the ſame before the general aſſembly at the next or any ſucceeding ſeſſion.

And be it enacted, That every perſon employed as an agent as aforeſaid in virtue of this act, ſhall receive for his ſervices twenty-five ſhillings per diem during the time of going to, attending on, and returning from the ſaid purchaſes or ſales, which ſhall be given as a full compenſation.

And be it enacted, That after the ſaid firſt day of December, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, it ſhall be the duty of the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, on failure of payment of principal or intereſt on any inſtalled debt, at any of the times of payment aforeſaid, to tranſmit the bonds of the perſons ſo failing, within thirty days, to the clerk of the general court of either ſhore, as the caſe may require, and give notice to the attorney-general, who is hereby required to proceed immediately to the recovery of the ſaid debts in manner aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, That the creditors of the ſtate to whom the funds created by the conſolidating act were pledged, ſhall receive their intereſt annually on the firſt day of December.

And be it enacted, That the debtors in all bonds which were liable to aſſignment to the creditors of perſons whoſe eſtates were confiſcated, or who were attainted of treaſon, and of which no aſſignment has been required by the ſaid creditors, ſhall be entitled to the indulgence of this act, on complying with the terms and conditions herein before preſcribed.

And, whereas no proviſion hath been made for aſſeſſing and collecting the two ſhilling and ſix-penny fund tax for any year ſubſequent to the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid,* That all the proceedings of the late commiſſioners of the tax in ſuch of the counties within this ſtate wherein meaſures have been taken by them for the collection of the ſaid tax for the preſent year, be and the ſame are hereby made valid and confirmed; and all bonds executed by any collectors by them appointed for ſecuring the collection thereof, are hereby made effectual to all intents and purpoſes, and the reſpective obligors in ſuch bonds mentioned, ſhall be and are hereby bound by the terms and tenor thereof, in like manner as if ſuch bonds had been executed according to any law heretofore made for aſſeſſing and collecting the ſaid tax, and the ſaid collectors ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as are provided by any ſuch law for ſecuring the collection thereof; and the governor and council are hereby authoriſed and empowered to appoint three commiſſioners in each reſpective county within this ſtate, for aſſeſſing and ſecuring the collection of the ſaid tax for the two next ſucceeding years, and alſo for the preſent year in ſuch of the counties where no proceedings have been had from a ſuppoſed defect of power for collecting the ſame, and the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed and required to meet at the court-houſes in their reſpective counties, and to take the neceſſary meaſures to effect the collection of the ſaid fund tax for the two next ſucceeding years; and alſo for the preſent year in ſuch of the counties where no ſteps have been taken for this purpoſe; and in the appointment of collectors, and in making the neceſſary regulations for the punctual collection of the ſaid tax, the commiſſioners ſhall be governed by the rules and proviſions laid down by the act for raiſing the ſupplies for the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, on the valuation of property, on which the aſſeſſment was levied and collected for that year; and the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, on application by any perſon intereſted, or without ſuch application when they ſhall have knowledge of the change, make ſuch alterations in the aſſeſſment of that year, as any change of property or time, or other circumſtances may render neceſſary; and the collectors of the ſaid fund tax, inſtead of four, ſhall be allowed ſix per cent. for the collection.

And, whereas there remains a quantity of confiſcated Britiſh property which was not ſold either by the commiſſioners for the preſervation and ſale of confiſcated Britiſh property, or the late intendant or agent of the ſtate: And whereas ſeveral diſcoveries have been made of confiſcated property ſince the firſt day of May, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven, but for want of a power in the governor and council to make a compoſition, the neceſſary papers cannot be procured, ſo as to ſell the right of the ſtate; therefore, *Be it enacted*, That the governor and council be and they are hereby empowered and directed to diſpoſe of all confiſcated Britiſh property now remaining unſold as aforeſaid, for depreciation or liquidated ſtate certificates, to be paid in three equal yearly payments, on bonds to be given by the purchaſer, with approved ſecurity, the property of principal and ſecurity to be bound in the ſame manner, and under the limitations herein before preſcribed, and to give due notice in the ſeveral news-papers within the ſtate, and ſuch other notice as they may think proper, of the terms and time of ſale, and to appoint a proper perſon to ſell the ſame.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be and they are hereby empowered and directed to com-

pound with all persons who have made discoveries of confiscated British property since the first day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, or who shall hereafter make discovery in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as prescribed by the act, entitled, An act to empower the governor and council to compound with the discoverers of British property, and for other purposes, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and to sell the same as above mentioned, and the bonds or money arising from the sale of the property as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby appropriated to the discharge of the principal and interest of depreciation or liquidated specie certificates of this state.

And, whereas several debts have originated on the sale of confiscated British property since the consolidating act which still remain unsettled, therefore, *Be it further enacted*, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorised and directed to call upon all persons indebted as aforesaid to settle and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and upon their refusal or neglect to settle and make payment, or to instal, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in this act, to proceed against the said debtors according to law.

And be it enacted, That bonds for confiscated property sold for the redemption of black state and continental state money, and specie bonds pledged for the redemption of such monies, may be installed upon the terms and conditions as bonds for confiscated property under this act.

And be it enacted, That where any sales of property shall be made by any agent, or other person in virtue of this act, no other warranty of title to such property shall be given than to preclude the future claims of this state.

An ACT respecting the collectors of the public taxes since the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That William Campbell, of Anne-Arundel county, be and he is hereby appointed an agent, on the part of this state, to superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, (except the two shillings and six-penny fund tax); and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all the arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall thereupon apportion such arrearages and balances into such reasonable parts as he shall think most proper and effectual for securing the collection thereof, and shall also limit such reasonable periods for the payment of such respective parts of the said arrearages and balances as shall appear to him most proper and available to that end, and immediately thereafter he shall cause full notice of these proceedings to be given in writing to each respective collector so in arrears for the said taxes, and to his securities, and shall require them severally to pay into the treasury of the respective shores such parts of the said arrearages and balances as he shall have so apportioned, by the respective periods limited by him for the payment thereof; and if any such collector, or his securities, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requisitions of the said agent, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorised and required to proceed, by execution, in the most effectual manner against each and every defaulter, so as to insure the payment of all the arrearages and balances due, or such part thereof as he shall think proper, having a just regard to the circumstances of each respective case; and the said agent shall proceed, from time to time, in discharge of the duties required of him by this act, or otherwise, as he shall find most advisable for promoting the payment and collection of the said arrearages and balances, so as the same be paid and satisfied by the said collectors on or before the first day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-one; provided always, that the indulgence shall be so arranged that not less than eighteen thousand pounds specie shall be payable into the treasury in the year seventeen hundred and ninety.

And be it enacted, That the service of all executions issued against any of the said collectors, or their securities, for the amount of their respective balances, or any part thereof, be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of March next, and afterwards till the same shall be directed by the said agent in pursuance of the powers vested in him by this act.

And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any such collector, or their securities, by virtue of any execution to be directed for this purpose, the said agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and, if necessary, shall purchase any property so exposed for the use of this state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages and balances due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of this state, the said agent may again expose to public auction, on the most advantageous terms for the interest of the said state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved of by the treasurers of the respective shores, from the several purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities, from their respective dates.

And be it enacted, That if any of the collectors, or their securities, whose property was purchased by the respective agents during the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, for the use of this state, shall pay the balances, or sums of money for which such property was so purchased, by any of the periods to be limited by the agent appointed by this act, such balances or sums of money shall be received by the treasurer of the respective shore, and thereupon the right and title of this state shall be revested in the said collector, or his securities, as the case may be, and they shall be severally in as of their former estate, such purchase on the part of this state notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next or succeeding session, and shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services, not exceeding a commission of two and one half per cent. upon all monies paid into the treasury of the western shore in virtue of his agency, to be ascertained by the discretion of the governor and council.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall not be authorised to receive from any collector, or his securities, in virtue of this act, any certificates receivable in taxes without an oath (as required by law) that such certificates were actually received from the people for taxes, unless where indulgence shall be given by the said agent to such collector on the terms herein after prescribed.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where indulgence is given by the said agent, and a bond taken in consequence of his requiring the same as a condition of the indulgence, the said bond shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the said agent shall think fully sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That in every case where the said agent shall grant any indulgence to a collector in virtue of this act, it shall always be on the terms of such collector paying three fifths of the sum required to the said agent, to be paid by such collector in specie.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state before the governor and council in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such securities as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, An act respecting the collectors of the public taxes since the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, to the best of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to or endorsed on the said bond.

And be it enacted, That if the said William Campbell shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the twentieth day of January next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorised and required to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said William Campbell by this act, such person first giving bond and taking the oath aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be and he is hereby authorised and required to enforce the recovery of ten per cent. or any less interest, against any collector, or his securities, on the whole principal originally due from such collector, where it shall appear to him that the state will otherwise sink a part of the principal due from such collector.

VIENNA, *October* 8.

AN officer, dispatched by field marshal Prince Potemkin, on the 16th of September, has brought intelligence to the Russian ambassador here, that the van-guard of the army commanded by lieutenant general prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, had attacked and entirely defeated a body of Turkish Causcan, a short distance from Bender. The Turks were under command of Hassan Pacha, who commanded as Seraskier near Rehaja-Mohisa, in the last campaign. The Pacha, with several officers of distinction, and upwards of 100 men, were made prisoners, and about 700 lest dead on the field. The enemy's camp, and three pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victors.

The same officer also brought a confirmation of the news of the victory obtained by prince Repnin, a few days before, near Todak in Bessarabia, over Gazze Hassan Pacha, late high admiral, and now Seraskier who was attacked and defeated in such a manner as to be obliged to abandon his camp, with his cannon, to the conquerors, and to retreat, with the rest of his troops, towards Ismail.

A courier who returned some days ago from the army of marshal de Saxe-Cobourg, brought the news of the Russians having taken the port of Akerman on the Black Sea, and made 1500 prisoners there.

LONDON, *October* 20.

Glorious Uncertainty of the Law.

Maria Morris was on September 17, tried at the Old Bailey, upon an indictment for robbing her ready furnished lodgings. The robbery was proved, and the goods found at a pawnbroker's. Maria appeared to be learned in the law: and her defence was this—She denied taking the lodgings, because she rented the whole house for a year certain in which her landlady had reserved an apartment. To go, Maria could not possibly be guilty of robbing her lodgings—she had only robbed the house. Now the law having pronounced it felony to rob ready furnished lodgings, but having said nothing against robbing ready furnished houses, Maria was legally acquitted—What say law casuists to this?

The commissioners appointed by act of parliament for erecting four light-houses in the northern part of Great-Britain, have now completed that important business; descriptive particulars of which will be forthwith made public, for the information of mariners. The following are the situations in which these lanterns are erected:

One on Kinnaird's Castle,
One on the Mull of Kintyre,
One on the north Ronaldsa, in Orkney,
One on the Point of Scalpa.

The two first have been lighted some time; the lighting of the other two will take place the 10th of next month.

Oct. 23. Yesterday his highness the duke of Orleans, who arrived in town from France, dined with the Prince of Wales at Carleton-house.

The duke of Orleans was relieved from his bondage on Tuesday morning, as soon as the express returned from Paris. The magistrates of Boulogne apologized to him for the intemperance of the mob, and said, that they were perfectly satisfied with the passports which he had shewn.

The Imperial allies, with all their successes of the present year, are not advanced a step farther than they hoped to be in the first campaign. The Turks have abundant resources, and do not starve their cause for want of either men or money. On the other hand, the emperor's coffers are empty, and he can no longer draw any supplies from France. If peace therefore be negotiated this winter, it need not be on terms very disadvantageous to the Porte.

The conquest of Belgrade has cost marshal Laudohn's army very little to what it cost prince Eugene, who took it in the year 1717. By his returns it appears that the slain and wounded of the Imperial army were as follow:

Cavalry—1044 men killed—158 wounded.
Of the foot—800 killed—1700 wounded.

Total killed	1842
Wounded	3282
Horses killed	2741
Ditto wounded	1358

The carnage on the side of the Turks was dreadful almost beyond precedent.

The tumults in Spain have the authority only of a French paper, of which there are now more than thirty published every day at Paris.

The emigrations from Paris still continue. Monsieur Mounier, late president of the national assembly, and his lady, accompanied by the princess de Henin, and Monsieur de Lally, having gone on a pretended visit to St. Germaine, immediately afterwards departed for Germany.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) November* 17.

Advices from Hispaniola describe the towns of Port-au-Prince and Cape François to be in the utmost confusion and disorder. M. Marbois, the intendant, has been compelled to take refuge on board one of the frigates in the harbour of the former, to avoid the tide of popular fury; the functions of government are at an end, and the public offices are in a state of inactivity and dismay. A captain of a vessel, who had imprudently given too much latitude to his expressions on behalf of the king, was dragged from his bed at midnight, and beheaded—and at the Cape, the commissioner of the customs, as the price of his own liberation, was compelled, in the character of executioner. to gibbet the effigy of the obnoxious intendant.

The fermentation at present reigning in Hispaniola is said to have been occasioned by a most incredible rumour having reached that place, that the national assembly of France, treading in the footsteps of the British parliament on a certain business, which, from the clamours of a multitude of hair-brained zealots, has lately occupied so much of its attention, had even gone to the utmost ever proposed by Mr. Wilberforce. However destitute of truth is this report, the island has taken the alarm, and the whole extent of French St. Domingo is in arms. Committees for the administration of government are established at the Cape and Port-au-Prince, and every vessel that enters either of those ports is strictly examined, her letters opened, and every means that can be devised of obtaining information, adopted.

ST. JOHN's, *(Antigua) October* 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadaloupe, to his friend in this island, dated the 2d inst.

"The only speculation of late would have been in white, pink and blue ribbons, for we are all here obliged to wear a cockade made of them, meaning liberty to the French nation. I was met and forced the other day in the middle of the street to put one in my hat, though much against my inclination, otherwise run the risk of being insulted by the low gentry."

LEXINGTON, *(Kentucky) October* 31.

On Thursday last, it was so dark from about two o'clock until about half after four in the evening, that the inhabitants of this place were obliged to have lighted candles to dine by.

Various are the conjectures with respect to the cause of the darkness; some suppose it proceeded only from an uncommon thick fog or clouded atmosphere; whilst others are of opinion that some immense opaque body passing at that time between the body of the sun and

he earth was the cauſe. All objects had that yellow ppearance which they have in a great eclipſe of the un.

BOSTON, *December* 14.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris to his friend in Hartford, dated Auguſt 31.

"You muſt not give credit to what you ſee in the Engliſh newſpapers reſpecting this country. The national aſſembly are very unanimous; the city and country are in a tranquil ſtate, and there are many able and intelligent men, whoſe influence and ability will lead the nation to adopt a ſyſtem of government that will inſure happineſs and liberty to the people. The marquis de la Fayette is juſtly admired for his abilities and influence; he has introduced ſuch diſcipline into the militia ſyſtem, as makes them reſpectable —there is not any ſolid oppoſition to the revolution, except a few of the late ariſtocracy, and richeſt of the clergy. A limited monarchy is talked of—the object of the leaders is to come as near the Britiſh conſtitution as may be."

NEWBURY-PORT, *December* 9.

Captain Blaſdell, lately from this port in a new ſchooner, on his paſſage to the Weſt-Indies ſhipped a ſea which overſet the veſſel, by which he and all on board (except the mate) loſt their lives. The mate (Mr. Elliot) floated on a ſpar nine days, ſeven of which he held a boy in his arms, who then died. The ninth day he was taken up by a Britiſh veſſel and carried into the Weſt-Indies, where a handſome ſubſcription was raiſed, and on his recovery, was immediately put into buſineſs again. Among the loſt, was Mr. Joſeph Feathers, of this town.

STOCKBRIDGE, *December* 12.

It is with pleaſure the public is informed, that commiſſioners are appointed by the ſtates of New-York and Vermont to negotiate reſpecting, and finally to adjuſt, all differences between thoſe ſtates. It may therefore with reaſon be expected that the latter will ſoon be admitted a member of the American union; the claims of the former being the only obſtacle to that deſirable event.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 25.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, December 9.

"A gentleman has favoured us with a ſight of two of the many medals now in circulation in France, emblematical of the preſent political ſituation of that kingdom. They are of blocktin, in ſize ſomething larger than a crown. On the dexter ſide of one of them, the three orders of the nation are repreſented by three perſons. The one repreſenting the commons crouches under a huge weight, on which are the emblems of royalty—On one ſide of him the repreſentative of the nobles is ſhewn preſſing down his burden: while on his other ſide a clergyman is repreſented as pretending to eaſe the burden of the poor depreſſed tier by ſupporting it with one finger. On the ſiniſter ſide, are the words, "*Les Trois Ordres*, 1789."

"On the other medal is a buſt of the preſent popular miniſter of France—the motto, "L'immortal Neckar —*le Pere du Peuple*."—The immortal Neckar the father of the people."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, October 22.

"We had about 100 convicts landed here, who, had they been let looſe, would have been worſe than Mr. Franklin's rattle-ſnakes he once propoſed to ſend in return for convicts ſent amongſt them. They are going to embark to-morrow for England, and coſt 5l. ſterling a head for their paſſage, which is raiſed by the people."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica.

"By different accounts from New-Providence, we find that conſiderable numbers of people are emigrating to thoſe parts and forming ſettlements on many of the Bahama iſland and keys, which a few years ago were thought to be not worth inhabiting. Among theſe emigrants not a few are ſaid to be loyaliſts who, tired of fruitleſs toil upon the barren ſhores, and under the inhoſpitable ſkies of Nova-Scotia, have left that country in hopes of ſucceeding better to the ſouthward. Abaco has not yet anſwered the expectations of the ſettlers: however, Exuma, Cat Iſland. Crooked Iſland and the Caicos, are like to become places of ſome conſequence, eſpecially in the articles of cotton and indigo."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *December* 3.

It is conjectured that the haſty return of the preſident of the United States from the eaſtward to New-York, was occaſioned by the unfavourable termination of the meeting at Rock Landing, between the commiſſioners and M'Gillivray. However this may be, it is aſſerted, that the preſident had previouſly declared his intention, ſhould the treaty prove unſucceſsful, of calling forth the militia, and exerting the power of the union to bring that hoſtile tribe of Indians to humiliation and peace.

The ſimplicity of the following remedy, which a correſpondent pronounces efficacious, it is hoped will not prove an objection to a trial by thoſe who are troubled with bugs. Take the juice of cucumber, and rub the bedſtead, or any other place infeſted with that foeted animal, and they will ſhortly diſappear.

Cure for the Mange.—Steep roſin in water, and give it to the dogs to drink. This remedy was uſed by a gentleman in England, who kept a great number of dogs, and always found it effectual.

EDENTON, *December* 17.

By accounts from Fayetteville we learn, that the general aſſembly have elected the honourable Alexander Martin, Eſq; governor of this ſtate, in the room of his excellency Samuel Johnſton, Eſq; appointed a ſenator to the congreſs of the United States: That Fayetteville was the place for the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, and that the nomination of the other ſenator had not been made, as there was not a majority of the houſes in favour of any perſon.

Annapolis, Jan. 7.

The preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint the honourable William Paca, judge of the federal court, for Maryland diſtrict, *vice* the honourable Thomas Johnſon, reſigned.

SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE, January 7, 1790.

THE viſitors and governors are entreated to attend, at the uſual place, on Tueſday the 9th of February. Although matters of importance await their deliberation, it is not thought neceſſary by their committee to give them the trouble of convening, before the day aſſigned for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cauſe is imputable the ſlow progreſs of an inſtitution, commenced with ardour, and diſtinguiſhed highly by the bounties of government. Let it, however, be repeated, that it was found impracticable, from the ſmall number of the viſitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three years; and that, ſince the augmentation of their body, they have proceeded, with all reaſonable diſpatch, in the diſcharge of their truſt.

They have at length finiſhed a ſufficient number of commodious apartments in the college building. A profeſſor is *actually engaged* therein in teaching the languages to a conſiderable number of promiſing youths. Another is prepared to inſtruct them in every branch of the ſciences uſually taught on the firſt entrance into what is peculiarly called a college. It is propoſed to appoint a third; and that a principal, a vice-principal, and the profeſſor of languages, together with proper maſters and tutors, to be choſen according to the acceſſion of ſcholars, ſhall complete the ſeminary, for which no certain ſyſtem hath yet been adopted.

On this intereſting occaſion, it is expedient to explain certain circumſtances relative to the funds.

At the ſeſſion of November, 1788, the general aſſembly thought proper to paſs the following reſolve.

"That the funds appropriated to St. John's college, "for the purpoſe of paying profeſſors, and other officers, "be and are hereby ſuſpended, until the ſaid college "ſhall be finiſhed, and the profeſſors and other officers "thereof be appointed and actually engaged in the exerciſe of their ſeveral duties; and that the ſame be "applied to the payment of the intereſt of the debt "due to Meſſieurs Vanſtaphorſt."

The viſitors did not conceive it decent or eligible until compelled by neceſſity, to queſtion the binding force of a reſolve wanting the forms, preſcribed by the conſtitution for the paſſage of laws. They preſumed, that the meaning of the legiſlature could not go further than to diſpoſe, according to the expences of government of money belonging ſtrictly to the public. It is well known, that originally the funds were beſtowed for the purpoſe of ſecuring the punctual payment of ſalaries to profeſſors and other officers, not exceeding in the whole the ſum of £. 1750; and the ſurplus (if any) is expreſsly ſubjected to the order of the legiſlature. But the viſitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the reſolve, that they might not be able, even after the appointment and actual employment of all the profeſſors and other officers in their ſeveral departments within the college building, to obtain an end of the ſuſpenſion, without the judgment, or decree, of ſome court, or the further order of the general aſſembly. A memorial was accordingly preferred in the houſe of delegates, ſoliciting, on reaſonable conditions, a repeal of the reſolve.

As the unlooked for reſult of their application may give riſe to an idea, that they muſt for ſome time ſuſpend their undertaking; and that ſubſcribers will therefore be juſtified in with-holding their contributions it is proper to aſſure them,

That nearly the ſum of £. 3500, being the amount of the public donation for the years 1787 and 1788, is now lying in the college treaſury, ſubject only to the order of the viſitors for the payment of profeſſors and other officers. The viſitors may therefore proceed with effect, in completing their appointments, and they are proceeding, by anticipations of the ſubſcription money, to finiſh the building. On the auſpicious completion of the whole inſtitution, agreeably to the moſt rigid conſtruction of the reſolve, the funds muſt revert to the college.

As the viſitors conſider themſelves merely as truſtees to the public, and, as ſuch, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to ſay ſomething reſpecting an injurious report, that they had expended on the building the entire product of the funds for four years; and that without the ſalutary interference of the legiſlature, they would have perſiſted in an illegal and ill-judged diſpoſition of the public money.

The truth is, that the viſitors being empowered by law to lay out on the college building the amount of two years public donation, except only a ſmall part appropriated to other purpoſes of the ſeminary, their ſuperintending committee did actually exceed their authority. The ſaid two years donation, as well as the inconſiderable portion of the ſubſcriptions paid into their treaſury, being expended, the committee was reduced to the diſagreeable alternative of either diſmiſſing their workmen or borrowing from that money, which was lying uſeleſs, and which could not, until the ſucceeding ſeſſion of aſſembly, be ſubject to any legal order. An attention to the intereſts of the college and to the true welfare of the ſtate induced them to chooſe the latter, and they accordingly drew on their treaſurer to the amount of £. 447 7 7 beyond the two years donation and the ſubſcriptions which they have hitherto been able to collect.

The committee never, one moment, ſuppoſed themſelves authoriſed to change the appropriation; and they were ſenſible, that, if the money ſo drawn could not otherwiſe be replaced, they were liable to be called on in their private characters. At the ſame time, they had in their power, upon a reaſonable notice, to draw a larger ſum from a commercial houſe in which had been depoſited the contribution of Annapolis ſchool; and they flattered themſelves, they might depend for further ſupplies on the faith of other ſubſcribers.

To the unfair repreſentation of their conduct was perhaps owing the failure of the memorial; and ſuppoſing that repreſentation to be true, it was an indiſpenſable duty in the legiſlature to reſtrain them.

It would affront the good ſenſe of the people of Maryland, by a formal ſeries of remarks, to enforce the propriety of preſerving national faith, to inſiſt on the regard due to chartered rights, and to inculcate again and again the beneficial influence of literature and ſcience, both in private and public.—It cannot be, that the wiſdom of the legiſlature will permit the total infraction of a ſolemn engagement, when the moſt laudable purpoſes for which it was entered into, are ſo likely to be fulfilled. Indeed nothing has yet been done, to evince ſuch an intent in the great body of our repreſentatives.

The ſubſcribers to the college are once more conjured, by the ties of honour, and by thoſe powerful motives, which actuated them in the beginning, to diſcharge, at leaſt, that part of their ſubſcriptions, which has been due more than three years. On them will depend, in a great meaſure, the ſpeedy completion of a ſeminary from which much is expected. There is now no fund, except their contributions, for indemnifying the viſitors in finiſhing the houſe, which will be done as ſpeedily as is conſiſtent with ſafety and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted, that in the proſecution of the work ſo large a ſum has been expended. Let it at the ſame time be remembered, that the work was begun at a period unfavourable for the purchaſe of almoſt every article for building and for every kind of contract with workmen, and that it was conducted, during that long unfortunate interval before mentioned, by an undertaker, on a ſcale laid down with an eye to the ſuppoſed greatneſs of the funds. But experience has demonſtrated the precarioufneſs of ſupplies ariſing from *voluntary* ſubſcriptions *to the amount of* £. 11,000; and the building, for ſome time paſt, has been carried on under the immediate view and direction of a committee whoſe zeal only has prompted them to engage, and whoſe honour is pledged for the moſt frugal expenditures.

By order of the committee and other viſitors,

NIC. BRICE, Sec.

Port-Tobacco, November 12, 1789.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, and againſt whom accounts have ariſen before the firſt of April, 1788, are deſired to make payment without delay—To render this the more convenient, good wheat, corn and pork, at the market price, or credit in any ſtore in Port-Tobacco, will be taken. The ſubſcriber intreats that due attention may be paid to this information, for no further indulgence will be given. 6w G. R. BROWN.

THE ſubſcribers give this public notice, that they intend to petition the aſſembly, during their preſent ſeſſion, for the reſtoration of a tract of LAND ſituate in Frederick county, called BLACK ACRE, formerly the property of William Black, Eſquire, of London, merchant, which the ſubſcribers conſider themſelves entitled to, as heir of the ſaid William Black, and which land has been ſold, as the ſubſcribers apprehend, improperly, by the late intendant of the revenue. 9X STEPHEN WEST and WIFE.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good ſoil; alſo, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapſco river--Both theſe tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the reſt in woods; the ſoil equal to any in thoſe parts; both well watered. Likewiſe two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchaſers. For terms, apply to 6 WILLIAM MURRAY.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands-high, the hoof of the near hind foot ſplit, with a knot juſt above it. Any perſon returning the above deſcribed horſe, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. 9X REBECCA HALL

THERE are at the ſubſcriber's plantation, at the Head of Severn, the following ſtray CATTLE: a pied or red and white HEIFER, both ears cropped, and about three years old; alſo a brindle HEIFER, about three ears old, both ears cropped, and has a ſmall ſlit in one of her ears; and a red HEIFER, about two years old, unmarked, and without horns. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

9X REZIN HAMMOND.

Elk-Ridge, November 24, 1789.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the court of chancery of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the fixteenth day of January next, at the houſe of captain SPURRIER, at Elk-Ridge Landing,

ONE undivided ſixth part of the ELK-RIDGE FURNACE, with the LANDS to the ſame belonging, containing about eight hundred acres, and held jointly with Edward Dorſey, Eſquire. There are erected every neceſſary improvement, and a valuable griſt mill, on the premiſes, and the furnace is in good order.

Alſo, five hundred acres of land, part of CALEB's DELIGHT ENLARGED, ſituate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, near to the plantation of John Gillis, and commonly called The Burnt Houſe Woods. There are two ſmall tenements on this tract of land, and a large quantity of meadow ground; it is calculated for the cultivation of fine tobacco.

Alſo, ſix hundred acres of land, being part of PILES's DELIGHT, ſituate and lying in Waſhington county, and adjoining Sharpeſburg. This land is nearly equal in quality to any lands in that fertile county.

The above property, being late the eſtate of Samuel Dorſey, ſon of Caleb, is ſold for the benefit of his creditors. The purchaſers will be indulged with a credit of one, two and three years, on giving bond, on intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

6X RICHARD RIDGELY.

ALL perſons in any manner indebted to the eſtate of NINEAN RIGGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, thoſe to whom money is due are requeſted to call for the purpoſe of adjuſtment of their claims.

4 X T. BICKNELL, Adminiſtrator.

The ſubſcriber has juſt received an ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING of faſhionable coloured firſt and ſecond Broad Clothes, with ſuitable Trimmings, Milled Drabs, German Serge, Kerſeys, blue Plains, Bath Coatings, Fearnoughts, Kendale Cotton, Fine Shirting and Red Flannels, Roſe and Duffil Blankets, Fine Iriſh Linens, Ruſſia Sheeting, Mens and Boys Worſted Hoſe, Shawls, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Blue and Green Moreens, &c. with a General Aſſortment of Faſhionable Queen's Ware. The above will be ſold low for Caſh, by 6X STEPHEN CLARK.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment to

7 FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 2

December 30, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber being anxious to ſettle the eſtate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, once more earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate upon bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwiſe he will be compelled to bring ſuit againſt them without reſpect to perſons, and all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated.

2 RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

Prince-George's county, December 13, 1789.

WE, the ſubſcribers, give this public notice, that we are determined to proſecute all perſons, to the utmoſt rigour of the law, who may be found on our lands hunting with dog or gun, or hauling their ſeins at our landings, without having obtained leave.

2 CLEMENT HILL,
JOHN WARRING,
NATHANIEL C. WEEMS.

Depreciation Certificate,

No. 2668, ſum of money, £. 89 15 8.

Auguſt 17th, 1782.

I demand a ſettlement, and I am ready to pay and receive the certificate.

I WILLIAM M'NEAL, forewarn all perſons from receiving any intereſt of my depreciation certificate marked No. 2668, for the ſum of £. 89 15 8, and intereſt from the date above; and I am ready to pay the ſum that I received, which was nine pounds, and legal intereſt from the date that I received the ſame, and the ſaid certificate left with colonel Tootell, deceaſed.

Signed by 3X WILLIAM M'NEAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will proſecute any perſon whatever who ſhall hereafter hunt within his incloſures on South river, or Beard's creek, without leave.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

December 23, 1789. 2

John Fiſher,

BRUSH-MAKER,

From LANCASTER,

MOST reſpectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Baltimore, where he ſells, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their cuſtom——He likewiſe makes beſt ſhining BLACKING BALL, and has for ſale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Hiſtories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, Engliſh and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechiſms, Reformed Ditto, Robinſon Cruſoe, Spelling-Books and Pſalters.

Alſo, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the ſame place, where all ſorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—alſo, beſt writing and wrapping paper, paſteboards of different kinds, Lancaſter rappee ſnuff, beſt quality; cowſkin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

☞ The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleaſed to inſert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble ſervant,

4 JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners of negro WILL committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, (and heretofore advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette) that unleſs they apply, pay charges, and take him away on or before the 28th day of December, inſtant, that he will on that day be ſold at public vendue, at Leonard-town, for ready caſh, to pay his priſon fees, &c. by

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St Mary's county, December 8, 1789. 3X

Charles county, December 17, 1789.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a ſuit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it.

3 HUGH COX.

Baltimore, December 19, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 1ſt day of March next is limited and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of Mr. DAVID EVANS, of Baltimore-town, to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the truſtee, that the ſeveral claims againſt the ſaid David Evans may, on that day, be liquidated and adjuſted.

3X JOHN GRIFFITH, Truſtee.

BROKE gaol on the night of the 6th inſtant, a certain WILLIAM HARTLY, committed to my cuſtody for ſtealing; he had on an old ſtriped coat patched under the ſleeves, a blue mixed country cloth waiſtcoat, nankeen breeches, and old ſhoes and ſtockings; he alſo carried away with him a piece of new canvaſs, ſuppoſed to be about ſix or ſeven yards; he is about five feet five or ſix inches high, and has a blemiſh in one of his eyes. Whoever takes up and brings the ſaid Hartly to the gaol of this county, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

3X PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, December 8, 1789.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of James Simpſon, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated, that proviſion may be made, if aſſets remain in the hands of the ſubſcribers, for payment thereof, to

3X CATHARINE SIMPSON, Adminiſtratrix.
THOMAS SIMPSON, Adminiſtrator.

In Chancery, November 19, 1789.

ON the application of the truſtees of James Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, the firſt day of April next is limitted and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of ſaid James Kent to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid truſtees, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted; due notice thereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Green's and Mr. Goddard's news-papers, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court-houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen-Anne's.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wetteſt ſeaſon; the rooms are well finiſhed, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet ſquare; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being ſituated directly between two ſtreets is not ſubject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the caſe in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Alſo to be RENTED, a two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in South-Eaſt-ſtreet, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its ſituation is ſuch that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewiſe for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a deſcription of this land will be unneceſſary, as the purchaſer will view the place before he purchaſes. If a purchaſer offers he may have any reaſonable credit on ſecuring the purchaſe money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

Strawberry-Hill, December 1, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber is ſorry that he is compelled to forbid all perſons from hunting and treſpaſſing on his encloſed lands, laying on Weſt and Rhode rivers, without leave from

6 w RICHARD SPRIGG.

Seth Sweetſer,

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened SHOP in Church-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Tinges, watch and clock maker, where he carries on his buſineſs in all its various branches in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the loweſt terms. As he has ſupplied himſelf with the beſt materials, and is determined to carry on his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch, he hopes by his attention to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

1f *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the ſtreets called Tabernacle-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

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